

## SELECTIONS

FROM THE

## VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 6th February 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.			1894-95.		1895.		
	Monthly.							
1	Krya Samáchr ...	Meerut ...	Dr. Rámchandra ...	For	Dec. ...	1st	Feb. ...	300 copies.
2	Kayasth Patriká ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Devi Prasad	"	Jan. ...	"	" ...	217 "
3	Nasihát-ul Shia ...	Moradabad ...	Qázi Muáammad Fa-hím-ul-dín.	"	" ...	2nd	" ...	"
4	Theosophical Society's Journal	Meerut ...	Master Ram Chandra	"	" ...	6th	" ...	312 copies.
5	Yáshya Hitkárí... ..	Ditto ...	Mohan Lal Agrawál	"	" ...	1st	" ...	600 "
	Bi-monthly.							
6	Bundelkhand Punch ...	Jháná ...	Munshi Naunhu Prasad.	1st	Feb. ...	6th	Feb. ...	"
7	Hámid-ul-Islám ...	Moradabad ...	Maulvi Muhammad Ibráhím.	31st	Jan. ...	2nd	" ...	"



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
URDU—(continued).								
Bi-monthly—(concluded).				1894-95.		1895.		
8	Khurshaid-i-Nānpārá ...	Nānpārá (Bah- raich).	Maulvi Yahyá Ali ...	16th	Jan. ...	3rd	Feb. ...	300 copies.
9	Ved Prakāsh ...	Rurá (Cawnpore)	Babu Krishna Lal ...	1st	Feb. ...	2nd	" ...	"
Tri-monthly.								
10	Akhbār-i-Imāmiá ...	Lucknow ...	Saiyad Ábid Ali ...	12th & 22nd	Jan. ...	1st	Feb. ...	347 copies.
11	Dabír-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Munshi Muhammad Amín-ul-din.	1st & 10th	" ...	3rd	" ...	45 "
12	Hámid-ul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Munshi Iláhi Baksh.	31st	" ...	2nd	" ...	106 "
13	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farukh- abad).	Munshi Bhaggu Khán	1st	Feb. ...	"	" ...	200 "
14	Mufíd-i-Km ...	Agra ...	Munshi Muhammad Qádir Ali Khán.	"	" ...	5th	" ...	75 "
Weekly.								
15	Agra Akhbár ...	Agra ...	Khawájá Tajammul Husain.	28th	Jan. ...	1st	Feb. ...	50 copies.
16	Akhbár-i-Alam ...	Meerut ...	Hakím Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khán.	29th	" ...	"	" ...	150 "
17	Akhbár-i-Islám ...	Agra ...	Maulvi Wáris Ali ...	30th	" ...	31st	Jan. ...	526 "
18	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'íd	"	" ...	5th	Feb. ...	625 "
19	Anís-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Munshi Kishun Sarup Varmá.	2nd	Feb. ...	3rd	" ...	250 "
20	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Bishun Lal	"	" ...	6th	" ...	300 "
21	Ázád ...	Ditto ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	1st	" ...	3rd	" ...	250 "
22	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore ...	Babu Harnám Singh	"	" ...	2nd	" ...	500 "
23	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwári Lal Misra.	"	" ...	6th	" ...	250 "
24	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Munshi Thákur Pra- sád.	26th Jan. & 2nd Feb.		31st Jan. & 6th Feb.		400 "
25	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain Khán.	4th	" ...	6th	Feb. ...	370 "
26	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Háfiiz Nizám Ahmad	1st	" ...	4th	" ...	500 "
27	Hindustáni ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Gangá Prasád Varmá.	30th	Jan. ...	31st	Jan. ...	300 "
28	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Qazi Saiyad Abdul Ali	27th	" ...	2nd	Feb. ...	125 "
29	Kárnámah ...	Lucknow ...	Maulvi Muhammad Yáqub.	2nd	Feb. ...	5th	" ...	275 "
30	Kashaf ...	Muzaffarnagar...	Munshi Faiyáz Ahmad	1st	" ...	3rd	" ...	"
31	Káyaath Conference Gazette	Cawnpore ...	Rai Devi Prasad, B.A. B.L.	"	" ...	2nd	" ...	1,000 copies.
32	Matla-i-Núr ...	Ditto ...	Munshi Bihari Lal...	2nd	" ...	5th	" ...	50 "
33	Mihir-i-Nímroz ...	Bijnor ...	Háfiiz Muhammad Karím-ullah.	28th	Jan. ...	1st	" ...	400 "
34	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	S. Ibn Ali' ...	26th	" ...	"	" ...	160 "
35	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	Etáwah ...	Háji Háfiiz Muham- mad Rúhullah Khán.	31st	" ...	"	" ...	120 "
36	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Saháranpur ...	Pandit Avatár Kishun.	24th	" ...	31st	Jan. ...	475 "
37	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Babu Jamná Dás Biswás.	31st	" ...	2nd	Feb. ...	450 "
38	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Qazi Muhammad Fa- hím-ul-din.	"	" ...	"	" ...	220 "
39	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	"	" ...	1st	" ...	300 "
40	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Shaikh Habib Ahmad	1st	Feb. ...	6th	" ...	600 "
41	Ras-ul-Akhbár ...	Benares ...	Saiyad Ghulam Hus- sain.	28th Jan. & 4th Feb.		31st Jan. & 5th Feb.		400 "
42	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Pratáp Kishun	31st	Jan. ...	2nd	Feb. ...	300 "
43	Ris-ul-Akhbár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Háfiiz Nizám Ahmad	1st	Feb. ...	4th	" ...	500 "
44	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Qazi Saiyad Abdul Ali	27th	Jan. ...	2nd	" ...	125 "
45	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Munshi Jaiaraj Singh	"	" ...	3rd	" ...	304 "
46	Zamánah ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khan.	31st	" ...	1st	" ...	200 "
Daily.								
47	Oudh Akhbár ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Shiva Prasád	1st Jan. to 6th Feb.		31st Jan. to 6th Feb.		521 copies (including 286 copies taken by Government.)
URDU-ENGLISH.								
Bi-weekly.								
48	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Mumtaz- ul-din.	29th Jan. & 1st Feb.		31st Jan. & 3rd Feb.		460 copies (including 286 copies taken by Government.)
HINDI.								
Monthly.								
49	Bhárat Prakāsh ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwári Lal Misra.	For	Jan. ...	1st	Feb. ...	100 copies.



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<b>HINDI—(concluded).</b>						
<b>Monthly—(concluded).</b>						
				1894-95.	1895.	
50	Bhārat Sudashā Pravartak ...	Farukhabad ...	Nārāyan Dās ...	For Jan. ...	2nd Feb. ...	375 copies.
51	Devanagri Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Pandit Gauri Datt...	" " ...	5th " ...	200 "
52	Māthur Vaishya Sukhdāyak ...	Agra ...	Lālā Badri Prasad ...	" Dec. & Jan. ...	1st " ...	250 "
<b>Bi-monthly.</b>						
53	Kayasth Conference Prakāsh	Cawnpore ...	Rai Devi Prasad, B.A., B.L.	28th Jan. ...	1st Feb. ...	300 copies.
54	Kumaun Samāchār Patrikā ...	Almora ...	Lālā Debi Dās ...	1st Feb. ...	4th " ...	...
<b>Weekly.</b>						
55	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Munshi Sadanand Sanwāl.	28th Jan. & 4th Feb.	31st Jan. & 6th Feb.	104 copies.
56	Nāgrī Nīrad ...	Mirzapur ...	Pandit Kāshi Prasad Shukla.	27th Jan. ...	1st Feb. ...	300 "
57	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Pandit Jagan Nāth Tiwāri.	31st " ...	" " ...	400 "
58	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākar ...	Udaipur ...	Kshyāchālāk Dān ...	28th " ...	" " ...	65 "
<b>Daily.</b>						
59	Hindustān ...	Kālākan̄kar (Partābgarh).	Pandit Devi Dayāl Shukla.	30th Jan. to 5th Feb.	31st Jan. to 6th Feb.	470 copies.
<b>HINDI-URDU.</b>						
<b>Monthly.</b>						
60	Arya Darpan ...	Shāhjahānpur...	Munshi Bakhtāwar Singh.	For Jan. ...	2nd Feb. ...	500 copies.
61	Jāt Samāchār ...	Kāgarol (Agra).	Chaudhri Kanhai Singh.	" " ...	" " ...	650 "
<b>Weekly.</b>						
62	Kāshi Patrikā ...	Benares ...	Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	1st Feb. ...	3rd Feb. ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government.)
<b>Bi-weekly.</b>						
63	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Munshi Mahāvīr Pra- sād.	9th & 12th Jan. ...	5th Feb. ...	160 copies.
<b>MARATHI.</b>						
<b>Weekly.</b>						
64	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayāgi.	30th Jan. ...	2nd Feb. ...	350 copies.
<b>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</b>						
<b>Weekly.</b>						
65	Nyāya Sudhā ...	Nāgpur ...	Sadā Shiva Rām Chandra Patwar- dhan.	23d Jan. ...	1st Feb. ...	400 copies.



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

**RAFI-UL-AKHBAR.**  
28th January 1895.

1. The *Rafi-ul-Akhbar* (Benares), of the 28th January, says that the recent establishment of the *entente cordiale* between England and Russia has induced the latter to divert her attention from India to Turkey. Russia desires to impose on the Sultan very hard terms which he can scarcely be expected to accept, in connection with the Armenian imbróglío. The English Government which has always been friendly to him cannot turn the cold shoulder upon him all of a sudden. The Porte has appealed to the other European powers to intervene and settle the matter. If an amicable settlement be effected, well and good, otherwise a terrible war may be considered to be within measurable distance in Europe.

Russia and the Armenian question.

**RIYAZ-UL-AKHBAR.**  
1st February 1895.

2. The *Riyaz-ul-Akhbar* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st February, says that the Right Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone's reply to the Armenian Deputation was very harsh to Turkey, and that he has always been a bitter enemy to her. If he really said that the Sultan's proceedings were calculated to bring the Prophet into disrepute, as he is reported to have done, every Musalman is sure to spurn at his name.

Mr. Gladstone and the Armenian question.

**ZAMANA.**  
31st January 1895.

3. The *Zamānah* (Cawnpore), of the 31st January, in a long article on "The policy of the British Government towards the Indian Chiefs," observes that, as India is inhabited by various races having different religions, languages, manners and customs, it is impossible for any Government to blend the whole country into one empire, and rule it under the same laws and regulations. From this it is evident that the British Government cannot possibly be desirous of annexing the territories of the Native Chiefs. On the contrary, the Government is anxious that the Native Chiefs should retain their territories intact and prosper under its protection and guidance. But the manner in which the Government helps and guides the Chiefs is far from satisfactory. In the first place, it gives them English education, which in itself is very useful to them; but in receiving this education they need not be Europeanized, which must do them great harm, alienating the affections of their subjects from them, &c. Secondly, the manner in which Government imparts its counsel to the Chiefs in administrative matters generally takes the form of coercion. Instead of pointing out defects and remedies for them in the shape of paternal advice, the Government sends out peremptory orders or mandates to carry out measures it deems useful for a State. Thirdly, the Government does not take the Chiefs into its confidence even in such matters as affect the well-being of the whole of India, and the result is that the Chiefs, being ignorant of the imperial policy of the Government and consequently not in a position to give any advice or render any help to the Supreme Government, are not unoften accused of want of sympathy with the Government. Fourthly, the chiefs are not kept wide awake to the duties they owe to their subjects; their failings being (too often) connived at.

The British Government and the Indian Chiefs.

**POLICE NEWS.**  
1st February 1895.

4. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 1st February, in its articles Nos. 15, 16 and 17 on Tonk, complains that at the time of the dismissal of Muhammad Yusuf, the late Mir Munshi, some official papers were destroyed by Lala Sewak Ram, sarishtahdar of the Council, with the help of a Muharrir. The Nawab very reluctantly granted permission to the Prime Minister to institute an inquiry. The latter decided to expel both the officials from Tonk. The muharrir was at once turned out; but Sewak Ram was let off as the Nawab interfered on his behalf, telling the Prime Minister "Uncle, do you mean to turn out all the men in whom I have any trust?" It is really very strange that Sewak Ram who was the principal offender was excused, while his subordinate who carried out his orders was expelled from the State. Abdur Razzaq, late Ahlmad in the Settlement Department, was removed from his post, and Riyaz-ud-din appointed in his place by the Prime Minister for no better reason than this that the latter was well acquainted with Settlement Work and recommended by the Mir Munshi at the Jaipur Residency. Did not Abdur Razzaq know Settlement Work well? In 1893 Sikandar Khan and two other landholders of Silpur represented their certain grievances to the Nawab on

*Police News on Tonk affairs.*



his way from Sironj to Tonk, who, far from giving them an ear, ordered them to be imprisoned. Similary some other landholders at Sironj who complained to his Highness of official oppression and extortion were struck with shoes and dispersed by his order. Is this the way in which Chiefs should treat their subjects, and are such proceedings in keeping with their treaty stipulations with the Government of India?

5. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 1st February, takes exception to the appointment of Captain Pritchard, as the Political Agent for Tonk, on the ground that he had been employed as the Revenue or Settlement Officer in that State.

POLICE NEWS.  
1st February 1895.

Exception taken to the appointment of Captain Pritchard, as Political Agent for Tonk.

No Officer who has been in the service of a prince should be made Political Agent in his State; especially in a State like Tonk against whose Prime Minister and other officers very serious charges have openly been brought, and it is necessary to inquire into those charges through an able and independent officer who stands under no obligations to the State. According to rumour the Prime Minister made great efforts to secure the appointment of Captain Pritchard to the Political Agency, and indeed his late visit to Simla seems to have been in connection with that object. There is another objection to Captain Pritchard's appointment. Appeals might be made to him by people in respect of matters settled by him as Settlement Officer, and evidently he could not be expected to dispose of such appeals with impartiality. Under these circumstances his transfer from Tonk is absolutely necessary.

6. The *Nizam-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 31st January, in continuation of its previous article, says that in Jaipur all the Courts, from the Council of State downwards, are guided by no laws or rules, but by their individual whims. No

NIZAM-UL-MULK.  
31st January 1895.

Courts in Jaipur State.

counsel is, in any case, allowed there to refer to a Law or ruling of a Court in British India. Again, there is no officer presiding over a Court who takes down depositions of witnesses or writes out his judgment with his own hand; this important function being relegated to clerks on Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 a month. If the Maharaja was not himself able to see the necessity of making laws and regulations for the proper administration of justice among his subjects, his Prime Minister, Babu Kanti Chandra, ought to have shown it to His Highness. The Government of India had better turn its attention to the subject and call upon all the Native States to bodily adopt all those laws that obtain in British India. This drastic measure is urgently needed in the States.

7. A Jaipur correspondent of the *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 1st February, bitterly complaining in general of the high-handedness of the men of the Transport Corps, a newly organized service in Jaipur, says that these men had even the audacity to assault the private servants of the Maha-

AZAD.  
1st February 1895.

Complaint against the misbehaviour of the men of the Transport Corps in Jaipur.

rani Dowager, known as the *Manji Sahiba* in the State. The offenders were seized and taken before the *Faujdar* (Magistrate) of Jaipur, who naturally sent them to be kept in the *hawalat* (lock-up). The Darbar authorities could not, however, bear that men of the Transport Corps, should have been detained in the lock-up, and accordingly punished the *Faujdar* by reducing his pay by Rs. 50 per mensem. The writer does not understand why the Transport Corps should be made so much of. No doubt this service has been established at the instance of the Government (of India) in Jaipur, but that Government could not have possibly given free permission to the corps to assault or ill-treat any persons and do any other thing they liked in Jaipur.

8. The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 28th January, stating that the Secretary of State has sent a despatch to the Viceroy of India regarding the grievances (sufferings) of the Mecca pilgrims, says that their real distress does not

MEHR-I-NIMROZ.  
28th January 1895.

Causes of distress of pilgrims to Mecca.

arise from the supposed bad water of the well Zamzam, want of conservancy at Mecca, &c., as Dr. Hart declared at Calcutta. The Indian Government had, therefore, better first ascertain the causes of distress of the pilgrims from the pilgrims themselves, before it embarks in any scheme. The sufferings of the pilgrims,



according to the writer, really arise from (1) over-crowding of the steamers, (2) forced quarantine at Kamran, and (3) ill-treatment of the pilgrims by the steamer-brokers.

## II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

**ODH PUNCH.**  
31st January 1895.

9. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 31st January, contains a picture in which an Englishman, with knitted eyebrows, and up-turned nose and lips, aims his rolled-up umbrella, marked "The mandates of the Secretary of State" at another Englishman, marked "The Government of India," who wears a very horrified look, feeling with one hand his buttocks which have apparently received a blow of the umbrella. The letter-press underneath the picture is:—

Lord Elgin—"O dear! O dear! what a calamity has seized my life. May Heaven soon deliver me!"

**HINDUSTANI,**  
30th January 1895.

10. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 30th January, in an article headed, "Surrender of conscience," observes that in his speech on the imposition of excise duty on Indian yarns, the Viceroy laid down very queer principles, indeed, for the guidance of the members of his Legislative Council. The principles he inculcated were these. The House of Commons is the British Parliament; a resolution passed by the House of Commons has the same value, in the eye of Government, as a statute passed by both the Houses and assented to by Her Majesty; the Secretary of State, though acting against the opinions of the India Council, is a correct interpreter of the views of the House of Commons; and therefore, all the members of the Viceregal Legislative Council are in duty bound to carry out that officer's orders. The expression of these views by the Viceroy has given offence to all sections of the Indian community. The *Anglo-Indian Defence Association* of Calcutta has forwarded a memorial to the Government of India, strongly protesting against the views of the Viceroy, and pointing out that, if the principles, as explained by His Excellency, were established, they would lower the Government in the eyes of the Indian people. The *Indian World* of Calcutta says that the official members of the Viceregal Council had better resign rather than hand over their conscience to Government, and send a deputation to Parliament complaining that it was impossible for them to serve in India *conscientiously*, inasmuch as they were asked to accept the opinion of the Secretary of State in each and every matter whether they agreed with him or not. But what is still worse is that even the non-official members are coerced into implicitly accepting the views of the Secretary of State.

**NAJM-UL-HIND.**  
24th January 1895.

11. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saharanpur), of the 24th January, received on the 31st idem, states that it is the general wish of the Musalman community that the Hon'ble Fazalbhau Vishram, additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, whose term of membership is about to expire, should be re-appointed. But his abilities, intelligence and independence give no hope for his re-admission to the Council. The Government cannot like such men in the Council who make bold, independent speeches in criticising Government measures. Mr. Vishram was one of the ablest and most independent members that have hitherto sat in the Viceregal Council. If Lord Elgin re-appoints that gentleman, His Lordship will oblige the whole country, and fulfil the wishes of the Musalman community.

**AZAD.**  
1st February 1895.

12. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 1st February, referring to the meeting which the Indian students residing in England held at London during the late Session of the Indian National Congress at Madras, states that a motion was brought forward for discussion as to whether India was fit for a representative Government based on elective system or not. Mr. Sharf-ud-din argued that owing to the differences of race, discord and imperfect education among the inhabitants of India, she was not yet.

Mandates of the Secretary of State for India to the Indian Government.

Lord Elgin's views on the relation between the Secretary of State for India and the members of the Viceregal Council.

Indian students in England passing a resolution in favor of a representative Government for India, at a meeting held at London.



fit to be ruled on a representative principle. On the other hand, Mr. Abdul Ghani, another Muhammadan gentleman, held that India was fully qualified for such a Government, and that if the British Government desired to retain that country in its possession it would do well to trust the Indians and give them (greater) share in the administration of their country. It was ultimately resolved by a majority of votes that a representative Government should be established in India. But the editor sets no value on such a resolution; for, in the first place, those who took part in the discussion did not possess so complete a knowledge of the true condition of India as to be able to pass an opinion on such a momentous question, and in the second place they were too much affected by the free air of England they breathed. The only value that might be attached to such meetings is that they help the Englishmen to get an idea of the views and thoughts of the promising young Indians.

13. A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 1st February, in commenting upon the agitation which Lancashire has set up against the imposition of Cotton Import Duties in India, observes that it is a bare-faced selfishness on the part of English cotton merchants to interfere with

OUDD AKHBAR.  
1st February 1895.

Lancashire agitation against Cotton Import Duties in India.

the measure which the Indian Government has adopted to meet its financial pressure. Some of the Lancashire speakers, in denouncing the cotton duties, went even so far as to say that if India has taxed their cotton goods, they would try their best to have Indian goods taxed in England. Excellent! the import duty has been levied on cottons in India, for the sake of revenue, and John Bull proposes to tax the food-grains he receives from India in retaliation! But India can do without foreign cotton goods, whereas England must starve if she does not receive corn from foreign countries. The agitation of Lancashire has, however, been condemned both by Englishmen and the English press as too selfish and mean, and it is hoped that when Lancashire men, blinded by self-interest, take the matter to Parliament, as they are most likely to do, they will receive a good snubbing there as well.

14. The *Rafi-ul-Akhbār* (Benares), of the 4th February, referring to the introduction of the Cotton Import and Excise Duties, complains that the excise duties will nip the Indian Cotton industry in the bud. It has been contended that England governs India for the benefit of the

RAFI-UL-AKHBAR.  
4th February 1895.

Condemnation of the Cotton Excise Duties.

latter. But had the Secretary of State the interests of India or of Lancashire at heart in imposing the excise duties? The Secretary of State and the Viceroy who are the arbiters of the destinies of this country, being so ready to injure it, any agitation against the Cotton Excise Duties can hardly be successful. The reader can himself judge how far they have been guided by justice and fairness in this matter.

15. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st January, observes that, notwithstanding the present financial pinch, the Government is going to spend 4½ krons of rupees on the extension of railways (this year) in India. But how can the

RAHBAR.  
31st January 1895.

Extension of railways in India.

Government not do so? Commerce depends on railways, and British Supremacy on commerce.

16. A correspondent writing from the State of Champa to the *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 2nd February, endeavours to show that the late riots between the Hindus and Musalmans have more or less been the work of the Anglo-Indian officers. There are some among these who do not

ANIS-I-HIND.  
2nd February 1895.

Alleged self-interest of the Anglo-Indian officers in the discord between Hindus and Musalmans.

desire to cause a quarrel between the two communities with any bad motive, but simply wish to see how the two would fight, and then how peace could be restored between them. But the majority of them certainly never like to see Hindus and Musalmans live on peaceful terms, and heartily wish them to be fighting with each other. And the reason why they should seek to set class against class is this. In times of perfect peace, it requires great efforts of the intellect and the body to acquire a name; whereas when there is a disturbance it is the easiest possible thing to obtain. Suppose a riot takes place between the Hindus and Musalmans at a certain place. The European officer in charge of the station proceeds to the spot, and having dispersed the crowd, reports to his Government that if he had not promptly



arrived at the scene of disturbance, and acted with great pluck and tact, thousands of men would have killed one another, and the disturbance might have spread all over the country threatening the very existence of Her Majesty's Indian Empire. The report of the riot then finds its way into the columns of the Anglo-Indian newspapers, and these improving upon the same, begin to freely recommend the grant of titles to some and promotion to others. And so it comes about that the greater is the number of riots, &c., during a year in India, the larger is the list of titles and promotions published in the year following. Not more than one-third of all the Lieutenant-Colonels, K.C.S.I's, &c., in India have won their honours by their intrinsic merit or worth; the rest of them having obtained their distinctions by "causing blood-shed between Hindus and Musalmáns." And hence the officers of the latter type are obliged (by their self-interest) to keep the Hindus and Musalmáns at loggerheads. No Government is ever weakened until its officers grow selfish and indolent. The selfishness of the Anglo-Indian officers has already begun to produce its natural effect on the relations between the Government and the subject people, which are becoming strained. Such a state of things *may* benefit the Anglo-Indian officers personally, but must prove most baneful to the interests of the Government and the people. The Hindus and Musalmáns should, therefore, no longer allow themselves to be used as puppets by Anglo-Indians to pander to the self-interest of the latter, and giving up their mutual discord, become peaceful neighbours.

HINDUSTÁNÍ.  
30th January 1895.

17. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 30th January, in an article headed

Alleged dismissal of Mr. Arthur Rogers, Engineer, Bengal North-Western Railway, in connection with his certain proposals for stopping the kine-killing riots.

"Arthur Roger's case," observes that when the native newspapers adduced facts and instances showing that it was the policy of some Anglo-Indian Officers to create discord between the Hindus and Musalmáns and thereby govern the country with absolute ease, the Anglo-Indian newspapers and several high-placed Officers

vehemently repudiated the charge. But one fact is worth more than a thousand denials. Just look into the case of Mr. Arthur Rogers. This gentleman was the Engineer of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Some years ago while he was travelling to a place, he happened to overhear the conversation among some soldiers of certain native States regarding the kine-killing question, and obtaining some hints therefrom on the subject, he prosecuted further inquiries as to how the matter was managed under the Moghul rule. He learnt that the Musalmáns and Hindus had, in former days, agreed to adopt certain principles in the matter, which stopped the breach of the peace between them once for all. When the recent riots regarding kine-killing took place, Mr. Rogers, who was fortified with the knowledge of the above agreement and satisfied of the soundness of the principles involved therein, endeavoured first to induce some of the Native Chiefs to submit a memorial to the Government, embodying his own views; but failing in this, he got the Behar Indigo Planters' Association to memorialize the Government of India, pointing out certain measures, the adoption of which was calculated to stop the cow-killing riots, and explaining that the Government officers were wrong in holding that the Hindus were to blame in those riots. The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Foreign Secretary approved of the proposals of Mr. Rogers, and some of them were even carried out. At this stage, Mr. Rogers went home on leave, and was startled to receive there an order informing him that the Bengal and North-Western Railway did not require his services any longer. Mr. Rogers on this addressed a letter to the English newspapers, stating that he had not shown his proposals to any body, that Sir William Wedderburn's question in Parliament about him was not put at *his* instance, and that therefore, the resentment of the Indian authorities against him was uncalled for. Even the *Pioneer*, sympathising with Mr. Rogers, says that the Government ought not to give the native papers an opportunity to assert that it does not wish peace between the Hindus and Musalmáns, inasmuch as it treats so badly men like Mr. Rogers, who showed means to bring about harmony between the two communities. The *Hindustáni* is at a loss to understand what crime did Mr. Rogers commit to deserve such a summary dismissal. To form an independent opinion on an administrative affair and communicate it to the Government cannot possibly be held a crime in any of its subordinates. It is a great pity that the Government, far from giving a reward to Mr. Rogers for the proposals he made, with the best of his intentions, to restore good will between the Hindus and Musalmáns, has secured his



dismissal instead. Mr. Rogers has now returned to India, and the editor hopes that the Government will have justice done to him.

18. The *Kashsháf* (Muzaffarnagar), of the 1st February, in continuation of its previous article on the North-Western Provinces Rent Act (See the *Selections*, No. 5 of 1895, page 6, paragraph 17) says that the provisions in the Act regarding the acquisition of the occupancy-right

KASHSHÁF  
1st February 1895.

North-Western Provinces Rent Act.

do an amount of mischief which is out of all proportion to the good accruing from them. A very small proportion of the cultivators have acquired the right under the provisions; while these have greatly embittered the relations between the landholders and the agriculturists and are responsible, directly or indirectly, for a large portion of the ruinous civil and criminal litigation between them. The growth of mutual sympathy between them is a *sine qua non* for the improvement of agriculture; but no such sympathy is possible until the disputes in connection with the occupancy-right and ejectment are checked. The prosperity of the agricultural classes would no doubt be beneficial to Government to some extent, but their present unsatisfactory condition is generally supposed to be far more beneficial to it; and this is the reason why it does not like to remedy the evil in question.

19. The *Tohfah-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 27th January, complains that under the new rules, framed by the Allahabad High Court, which came into force on the 1st October 1894, a pleader, who desires to see the records of a case has to make an application on an eight-anna court-fee stamp,

TOHFAH-I-HIND.  
27th January 1895.

Increase in the cost of litigation under the new rules framed by the Allahabad High Court.

and also to submit with it one-rupee court-fee stamp as the inspection-fee. Similar other additional burdens have been laid on the shoulders of the litigants, and thus the cost of litigation which was already heavy has been considerably increased. Justice ought to be as cheap as possible in order that it may be within the reach of one and all. If the additional burdens now imposed are not removed, the poorer classes will be excluded from the benefits of courts to all practical intents and purposes.

20. A local correspondent of the *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st February, states that one of these days, while he was strolling near that Parsi shop which lies on the west of the *Phulbagh*, he saw a man, wet with blood, running away.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.  
1st February 1895.

Alleged assault of European gentleman on his *Khánsamán*, with a knife, at Cawnpore.

A policeman following the man soon overtook and seized him. The writer then also went up to the place and learnt that a European gentleman had assaulted the man, who was his *Khánsamán* (steward), with a big knife, for not performing some work and for being impertinent. If the poor man had not fled away, he would have lost his life. He had, however, received such cuts as to cover all his clothes with blood.

21. A correspondent of *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 30th January, in a long article, complains that men of respectable families find great difficulty in securing Government employment, and that those who have succeeded in obtaining it are greatly ill-treated by European officers. The editor, however, contradicts the charge, declaring that Englishmen are much better masters than natives.

ALWAQT.  
30th January 1895.

Government service and natives.

22. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saháranpur), of the 24th January, received on the 31st idem, referring to the appointment of three new (probationary) Deputy Collectors this year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, asks what title could the Eurasians have to claim an equal distribution

NAJM-UL-HIND.  
24th January 1895.

Appointment of three new (Probationary) Deputy Collectors in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

of these appointments with Hindus and Musalmáns? The Eurasian population is quite insignificant as compared with the Hindus and Musalmáns. Were other lines of Government service not quite enough for the Eurasians that they need be thrust into the Provincial Service as well? The fact of the matter is that Sir Charles Crosthwaite has special leaning towards the Eurasian class.



23. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st January, complaining of the stiffness of the late examination of Junior Officers in the North-

Alleged stiffness of the late examination of Junior Officers in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Western Provinces and Oudh, especially with reference to the "case" paper, observes that some very efficient men who had thoroughly got up law, were plucked. Among these unsuccessful candidates was Munshi Muhammad Kasim Husain, Tahsildar, Muzaffarnagar, and what is still worse is that this was the last chance for him to go up for the examination. The editor earnestly requests the Government either to have the answer papers of the examinees re-examined, or at least to allow Munshi Kasim Husain one more chance to pass the departmental examination. The Munshi rendered excellent services to the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp in the Muzaffarnagar District this winter.

*Azād.*  
1st February 1895.

24. A correspondent of the *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 1st February, observes that there is a great need of competent translators in the District Courts. It not unoften happens that English documents are produced in evidence in Courts presided over by vernacular knowing officers, and the result is that there being no authorized translation of such papers the counsel for the opposite parties endeavour to translate and interpret them in the way suitable to their respective purposes. Graduates, of whom many find difficulty in securing employment, might be appointed translators in the courts, so that just as copies of documents can at present be obtained on stamped papers, authorized translations of the same might also be obtained on stamped papers. This need not entail any extra expenditure on Government, but will very likely bring in such an increased revenue from stamped papers as to more than repay the salaries given to translators entertained. The writer hopes the Government will take his suggestion into favourable consideration.

A suggestion for appointing graduates as translators in the district courts for supplying authorized translations of documents, on stamped papers, to men applying for the same.

*POLICE NEWS.*  
1st February 1895.

25. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 1st February, complains that by Police Circular No 12, dated 30th June 1892, the police head constables have been deprived of the right of appealing against their reduction by the District Superintendent of Police. This is really very hard on them. Surely it cannot be contended that the punishment of reduction inflicted in every case during the last 34 years was just. An Officer is as much liable to err in reducing an official as in dismissing him, and therefore there seems to be no good reason why an appeal should be allowed in the latter case and not in the former. The right of appeal should be granted at least in case of permanent reduction. The grant of such right would be an act of justice to the head constables, and also induce the District Superintendents to be more careful in reducing them.

Suggestion regarding the grant of right of appeal to head constables in cases of reduction.

*NYAYA SUDHA.*  
28th January 1895.

26. The *Nyaya Sudha* (Nagpur), of the 28th January, expresses satisfaction that on the eve of his departure Lord Harris has appointed Rao Bahadur Lakhshman Rao Gopal Deshmukh, B.A., Assistant Collector at Thanna, to be *sub. pro tem* Collector of Sholapur, and observes that this is the first appointment of its kind in the Bombay Presidency. Under the scheme sanctioned by the Government of India two Collectorships were open to natives in that Presidency, but owing to some cause or other no such appointment had yet been made. It is earnestly to be desired that the Rao Bahadur, who is a scion of the Peshwa family, will acquit himself well in his new office of trust and responsibility. (The *Subodh Sindhu*, Khandwa, of the 30th January, also views the promotion of the Rao Bahadur to the post of Collector with satisfaction.)

Promotion of Rao Bahadur Lakhshman Rao Gopal Deshmukh to the post of Collector of Sholapur, in the Bombay Presidency.

*POLICE NEWS.*  
1st February 1895.

27. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 1st February, drawing attention to its previous remarks on the dismissal of Farid-ud-din Ahmad, late Head-constable in charge of the Manda Police Station in the Allahabad district, and Raja Ram, late head muharrir (see the *Selections*, No. 2 of 1894, page 17, paragraph 14), observes that it would

Suggestion regarding the reinstatement of Farid-ud-din Ahmad, late Head-Constable in charge of the Manda Police Station, Allahabad district, and Raja Ram, late Head muharrir.



appear that on the 29th January 1894, the records of the case and a report on the conduct of the two ex-officials were called for from the district Magistrate, and in accordance with the Magistrate's orders the Assistant District Superintendent of Police made inquiries into their behaviour and submitted his report which is believed to have been favourable to them. But no orders have yet been passed, though one full year has elapsed since. If any new complaints against them came to light in the course of the inquiries made by the Assistant District Superintendent, they should be required to give an explanation. It is very unjust not to reinstate them, simply because their reinstatement would be opposed to the proceedings of a certain high officer. It is to be hoped Government will take their hard case into consideration and do them justice.

28. The *Jám-i-Jamshid* (Moradabad), of the 27th January, draws attention

JÁM-I-JAMSHID.  
27th January 1895.

Alleged grievances and disabilities  
of Mukhtars.

to the following alleged grievances and disabilities of Mukhtars and urges redress. (1) Though the courts of Tahsildárs are expressly mentioned in the certificates of Mukhtars, the latter are not allowed to appear

before the Tahsildárs even in cases connected with the mutation of names and the like which are usually inquired into and decided by the Tahsildárs. (2) The Mukhtars can file petitions, &c., in Civil Courts, but they cannot examine and cross-examine witnesses and address courts, nor are the fees paid them allowed by courts. For these reasons no man likes to engage a Mukhtar to prosecute or defend a civil suit. (3) A Mukhtar has to file a Mukhtarnama on a one-rupee stamp in a civil suit like a private individual; while Mukhtarnamas in criminal cases and Vakalat-namas in all kinds of cases are executed only on eight-anna stamps. The Mukhtars are granted certificates on ten or fifteen-rupee stamps, while vakils who possess far greater privileges receive certificates only on five-rupee stamps. (4) Mukhtars are excluded from revenue courts for no very obvious reasons. (5) The Middle Class Examination rule and the limit of age are very great impediments in the way of Mukhtars who desire to pass the examination of revenue agents and are entitled to an exemption from those rules in consideration of their experience.

29. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st January, stating the answers given

RAHBAE.  
31st January 1895.

Answers given to questions put in the  
Bengal Legislative Council regarding  
the misbehaviour of Mr. Bell.

by the Bengal Government to the questions put by the Hon'ble Babu Surendro Nath Banerji regarding the high-handed practices of Mr. Beatson Bell, Sub-Divisional officer of Khulna, in chastising the agent of a

respectable zamindár for failing to supply him milk, &c., observes that, if such answers were returned in the British Parliament, a vote of censure was sure to be immediately passed against the Ministry.

30. The *Anís-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 2nd February states that one Lala Gul-

ANÍS-I-HIND.  
2nd February 1895.

One Lala Gulzari Lal of Cawnpore,  
memorializing the Viceroy against his  
alleged oppression by the police.

zari Lal, son of Bihari Lal, a rais of Cawnpore, has sent a memorial to the Viceroy, complaining that the Police Inspector Muhammad Ali and the Sub-Inspector Kamta Prasad of Cawnpore, have been harass-

ing and oppressing him in all manner of ways for the last two years. These policemen instituted some 14 or 15 criminal cases against him, in all of which he was acquitted, except two. In one of these two cases, he was fined Rs. 400 and in the other imprisoned for three months. He obtained no redress, he alleges, from the local authorities. He applied to the High Court for the transfer of his case (to another Court) in vain. He similarly addressed three petitions to the Local Government to no purpose. He has had to expend about Rs. 50,000 in his defence during the last two years, and suffered great troubles and miseries. The editor has received a copy of the memorial, but as he has no personal knowledge of the affair he cannot express any opinion; but requests the Viceroy to take the memorial into his kind consideration and have justice done to the memorialist.

31. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 30th January, in commenting upon the

HINDUSTÁNÍ.  
30th January 1895.

Purchase of 62 copies of the *Panjab*  
*Patriot* newspaper by the North-West-  
ern Provinces Government.

answer given by the Hon'ble Mr. Impey, to the questions put by the Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh, in the North-Western Provinces Legislative Council, held on the 24th ultimo, regarding the purchase of the *Panjab*



*Patriot* newspaper, observes that the purchase of 62 copies of the paper by the Government shows the pursuit of an extremely shameful policy on its part. The paper writes against the aspirations of the people, and it is beneath the dignity of the Government to purchase and distribute it among the schools. Is there no (suitable) newspaper in these Provinces themselves, that the Government should go to another Province to buy the *Panjab Patriot*? But the latter has been chosen because it writes against the views of the native newspapers, and supports the Government in every matter, that is, has no independence of opinion.

KASHSHAF.  
1st February 1895.

32. The *Kashshaf* (Muzaffarnagar), of the 1st February, referring to the purchase of 62 copies of the *Panjab Patriot* by the Government of these provinces for distribution in schools, and the interpellation of the Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh on the subject, observes that the only

The same.

recommendation which that newspaper possesses for receiving the subsidy is that it blindly supports all Government measures, and that the public is perfectly justified in taking exception to the subsidy.

NAJM-UL-HIND.  
24th January 1895.

Proposal of the Municipal Board, Benares, to collect the yearly water and drainage rates by one instalment in advance.

33. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saharanpur), of the 24th January, received on the 31st idem, strongly protesting against the alleged proposal of the Municipal Board, Benares, for collecting the water and drainage rates for the whole year in advance by one instalment, says that the Municipal Members who voted for the proposal must be downright slaves of the authorities, utterly disregarding the hardship it will entail on the people.

NAJM-UL-AKHBAR.  
31st January 1895.

Complaint regarding the free publication of deceitful advertisements of medicines, &c. in India.

34. The *Najm-ul-Akhabar* (Etawah), of the 31st January, says that one of the abuses of the press, post office and railway introduced in India, is the publication of deceitful false advertisements that are issued in thousands. For some years nostrums were largely advertised, the people being freely fleeced by the advertisers. At present notices of merchandise are issued in large numbers from Cawnpore and Bombay, and the proprietors of journals readily publish them along with their papers in consideration of the paltry fee of 4 annas per hundred, without even first ascertaining whether the advertiser is really a merchant or a downright cheat. There is no law to punish such cheats in India. In Italy, even a player would be punished with a fine of £100 if he did not perform as he had advertised. The Government ought to take some steps to prevent rogues from preying upon unwary people. No medicine ought to be allowed to be advertised unless it has been chemically examined and its efficacy proved. The Post office too might stop the evil to some extent, by issuing a notice warning the editors of newspapers that if they posted, along with their papers, an advertisement printed at another press, extra postage would be charged to them.

NAJM-UL-HIND  
24th January 1895.

The coming *Maha Varuni* fair at Hardwar and Municipal elections at Saharanpur.

35. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saharanpur), of the 24th January, received on the 31st idem, states that the *Maha Varuni* fair at Hardwar will take place on the 29th March next. It is estimated that more than 2 or 3 lakhs of men will assemble on the occasion. But as the (Lodging) House Tax (Act) has been introduced at Hardwar, the supply of accommodation to pilgrims will be restricted, and this might lessen the assemblage at the fair. The time for the Municipal elections at Saharanpur is drawing nigh. It is a general complaint that the lists of voters have not been correctly prepared. Only the names of those persons are generally seen in the list of voters of each ward, who are under the influence of the would-be members themselves. It is therefore necessary that these lists of voters should be checked by some independent agency. The District Magistrate should also see that the Assistant Civil Surgeon and the Government Pleader are nominated to the Board. These gentlemen, by reason of their respective professional knowledge, will prove of special service to the Board.



36. The *Hindustan* (Kalakankar), of the 30th January, concurs in the views expressed by Doctor Evans and Assistant Surgeon Chunni Lal Bose at the Calcutta Medical Congress in favour of restricting the sale of poisonous drugs to check cases of suicide by poison.

HINDUSTAN.  
30th January 1895.

Sale of poisons.

37. The *Bundelkhand Punch* (Jhānsi), of the 1st February, praises the British rule for the many great benefits it has conferred on this country, such as the maintenance of peace, the security of life and property, the establishment of courts of justice, Railway, Telegraph, Post-Offices,

BUNDELKHAND  
PUNCH.  
1st February 1895.

Corruption and extortion among officials.

Canals, &c., but regrets to say that there is a general complaint of the growing poverty of the country and that the officials in many departments practise oppression and extortion. The editor then refers to the bribery, corruption and extortion alleged to prevail among Patwaris, Kanungos, Naib Tahsildars and Tahsildars, the Irrigation, Police, Judicial, Railway, Commissariat and Municipal officials.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

38. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st January, referring to the Cantonments Bill introduced in the Viceregal Council, observes that it is the faddists of the Purity Party in England that have brought their pressure

RAHBAR.  
31st January 1895.

Cantonments Bill.

to bear upon the British Government for forcing the Government of India to legislate for the abolition of brothels at the Indian Cantonments. But British soldiers are wild and ignorant men. It is well known how they annoy respectable women they come across even when they have prostitutes in their very cantonments. It is quite easy to pass a law and turn out prostitutes from cantonments, but difficult to make lustful soldiers continent. How are these soldiers to be restrained from gratifying their carnal desires? The British Government and the Missionary faddists ought to have thought of that too. To pass an absurd law and thereby endanger the lives and honour of poor respectable (native) women will be most unjustifiable.

### IV—POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

39. The *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 1st February, stating that a report is, at present, going the round of the newspapers in India that covers embossed with postal stamps are to be shortly received from England to be used in despatching books and manuscripts, complains that though a request has

AZAD.  
1st February 1895.

Suggestion for the issue of one pice postal stamps or covers for the use of light newspapers in India.

been repeatedly made in the Vernacular Newspapers that one pice postal stamps or covers be issued for the use of light newspapers that are privileged to be carried for one pice, the Postal Department has hitherto remained unmoved. The present system of taking an advance payment in money for postage from *privileged* newspapers is attended with obvious inconveniences and troubles, and the editor requests the Postal Department to make no further delay in meeting the long-felt desideratum of the proprietors of (light) newspapers. (The *Rahbar*, Moradabad, of the 31st January, also advocates the issue of one pice postal covers for the newspapers weighing not more than 3 *tolas*.)

40. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 2nd February, states that on the 25th ultimo, the editor had occasion to travel to Ulwar. The third-class carriages were already filled at the Dehli station, so that when the train reached Rewari, where the Wazirpur line meets, there was no accommoda-

ANIS-I-HIND.  
2nd February 1895.

A complaint regarding the over-crowding of the third-class carriages, at the Railway Station, Rewari.

tion for a very large crowd of third-class passengers that were waiting there. These poor men while walking up and down the platform in their hurry to secure seats in the carriages, were rudely jostled by the Railway officers and the police men. They were ultimately huddled up into the third-class carriages as so many bags of food-grains. Surely at junction stations spare carriages are always kept, and these should be utilized by the Railway authorities whenever they find an unusual rush of passengers. The editor hopes that the authorities will take notice of the suggestion.



**ANIS-I-HIND.**  
2nd February 1895.

41. The *Ans-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 2nd February, states that the tin roofing of the (third class?) passengers' shed at the Railway station, Meerut, exposes the passengers to cold gusts of wind in winter, and becomes unbearably hot during summer. The lanterns hung up in the place are not lighted; the darkness causing much inconvenience to passengers and enabling thieves to rob them with ease. A theft was lately committed in the house of the Deputy Collector, Wazir Muhammad Khan, and not only jewellery, and money, other valuable articles, but even food-stuffs were taken away.

Complaints regarding the Railway Station, and a theft at the bungalow of a Deputy Collector, Meerut.

#### V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**ANIS-I-HIND.**  
2nd February 1895.

42. A correspondent of the same paper complains that thefts are frequently committed in these days at Moradabad. The padlock of the house of a woman, in mohalla Nawabpura, who had gone to a neighbour's, was broken open early in the evening of 1st February, and all her property was stolen away. A burglary was committed in the house of a Panjabi gentleman, while he was away from home, and several thousand rupees were carried away.

Thefts at Moradabad.

**CAWNPORE GAZETTE.**  
1st February 1895.

43. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st February, after praising Mr. Macpherson, the District Magistrate, for his giving attention to the disgraceful condition of the town of Cawnpore, even while he has been away on tour in the District, says that thefts and high-handed practices of bad characters will never cease until all the gambling-houses in the town are put down with a strong hand. The Vagrancy Act should also be well made use of to break down the force of bad characters. The arrangement for lighting the streets is very unsatisfactory. On the night of the 28th January last about half the number of the Municipal lamps in the streets were not lighted at all. Some streets are not carefully swept.

Gambling, theft, lighting of streets, &c., Cawnpore.

**CAWNPORE GAZETTE.**  
1st February, 1895.

44. A Basulabad correspondent of the same paper, bitterly complains that thefts continue to be freely committed in the town of Basulabad, district Unao, so that the people have to keep awake the whole night from fear of thieves. The conservancy arrangements of the town are also very unsatisfactory. Heaps of rubbish and filth are seen in all quarters, and pigs freely wander in them.

Thefts and bad conservancy arrangements at Basulabad, district Unao.

ALLAHABAD:  
The 12th February 1895.

} PRIYA DAS M.A.,  
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